

Dr. R. R. R. R.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1895

OF

DR. RAILTON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TO THE

Urban District Council of Withington.

Area of the District in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	5,728
Population (1891) Census	...	...	...	...	...	23,838
Population (1895) Estimated...	...	...	...	...	...	26,800
General Death-rate per thousand Population	...	...	...	...	...	12.2
Infant Death-rate per thousand Births...	119
Birth-rate per thousand Population	21.5

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REPORT

UPON THE

Urban District Council of Withington

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

I.

Tabular Statement of the Mortality within the district, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.

During the year 1895 there were 329 deaths and 577 births registered as having taken place in the district of the Withington Council. The number of deaths is inclusive of twenty-five in the Chorlton Union Workhouse among persons who were admitted from within the district, and is exclusive of the deaths taking place in that institution among persons admitted from other localities.

Estimating the population in the middle of the year to have reached 26,800, the annual death-rate is calculated to be 12·2 per thousand. Compared with the death-rate of 1894 (10·8), which was the lowest ever recorded since the formation of the Urban Sanitary Authority, the death-rate of last year might perhaps be considered to give evidence of a movement in the wrong direction; but the comparison would certainly not be a fair one, as the mortality of 1894 happened to be phenomenally low throughout the whole country, and is manifestly not to be accepted as a criterion of sanitary status without qualification. To be strictly equitable, the mortality in the district for a much longer period must be included; and if we take that of the past twenty years,

and calculate the average annual death-rate of the district, we find, even after the admission of the figures for 1894, that it is 12·3, or a fraction over the rate for 1895.

The birth-rate for the past year is 21·5 per thousand, slightly above that of the previous year.

Table I. shows the death-rates and birth-rates, etc., for the past ten years.

TABLE I.

Comparison of the death-rates and birth-rates from 1886 to 1895.

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Population	19,710	20,568	21,426	22,284	23,142	24,000	24,760	25,400	26,100	26,800
Total number of deaths	253	289	281	318	311	363	340	330	284	329
Annual death-rates.....	12·8	14·0	13·1	14·2	13·4	15·0	13·7	12·9	10·8	12·2
Total number of births	462	506	503	547	484	548	540	548	542	577
Annual birth-rates	23·4	24·6	23·4	24·5	20·9	22·8	21·8	21·5	20·7	21·5

I would again venture to point out that in these annual reports I endeavour to understate rather than exceed the actual population of the district, although by so doing I am aware that the ordinary death-rate, as well as the zymotic death-rate, is necessarily presented as somewhat larger than is actually the case. The difference is small however and, at all events, we can be sure we do not exaggerate the favourable estimate we are able to make of the sanitary condition of the district.

Table II. shows the age groups in which the deaths of 1895 are classified.

TABLE II.

Table of the ages at which the deaths occurred in 1895.

Under 1 year of age	69
Between 1 year and 5 years	17
Between 5 and 15 years	6
Between 15 and 25 years	15
Between 25 and 65 years	120
Over 65 years of age	102

Anyone looking at a table of this kind for the first time will doubtless be struck by the large proportion of deaths occurring under the age of one year. They form nearly double the number of deaths which occur between 1 year and 25, and more than half the number of those between 25 and 65, a period of forty years. There are no doubt, good reasons to account for a part of this comparatively heavy mortality among the newly born, but there are also reasons, as we shall see when we consider the causes of death, why a great portion of it should have been prevented.

It is usual in considering the deaths at this age to compare them with the births which have taken place during the same period. We have seen that there were 577 births in 1895. Of these infants, 69, or 11.9 per cent., died during their first year. In 1894, the proportion was only 9 per cent. of the births; in 1893, 15 per cent.; in 1892, 12 per cent.; in 1891, 10 per cent. These figures give some idea of the varying mortality from year to year among the infants of the district. From 9 to 15 per cent. of the births represents the facts with considerable accuracy and it is found that, to a great extent these variations depend upon the prevalence or otherwise of bronchial and gastro-intestinal affections. Compared with their susceptibility to these diseases, infants under one year may be considered to be almost immune to the infectious fevers, if we except measles and whooping cough after the age of six months.

The deaths classified in the age-groups from 1 to 5, 5 to 15 and 15 to 25, are not unduly large in their numbers, and the first group, that between one year and five years, is decidedly a favourable one when compared with the corresponding figures of previous years.

The number of deaths occurring between the ages of 25 and 65 is exactly the same as in 1894, in spite of the increase in the population, but that over the latter age—that is, 65 and upwards—is considerably higher.

In the next table (Table III.) we have to deal separately with the causes of death in the 69 infants who died under one year of age. This table bears out very clearly the statement made above as to the relative importance of diseases of the lungs or gastro-intestinal wall at this period of life, compared with the infectious fevers. We see that more than half the total number of deaths under

TABLE III.

<i>Causes of death under one year of age.</i>				
I. Pulmonary diseases.	Bronchitis, &c.	9	
II. Infectious diseases .	{	Measles	2	} ... 4
		Whooping cough	1	
		Influenza.....	1	
III. Diet diseases	{	Diarrhoea	12	} ... 35
		Wasting and gastro-intestinal catarrh..	12	
		Convulsions.....	11	
IV. Congenital diseases.	{	Cong.syphilis	2	} ... 15
		Premature birth and debility	11	
		Spina Bifida	1	
		Injury at birth	1	
V. Other causes	{	Suffocation	1	} ... 6
		Not classified	5	
				69

one year have occurred from diseases connected with digestion. It is well known that diarrhœa prevails to a greater extent in some years than in others, that it affects infants who are fed artificially in preference to those who are brought up at the breast and that it is especially to be looked for during that particular kind of weather which is favourable to fermentation of food. This summer diarrhœa is thought and called by many, "zymotic diarrhœa," upon the theory that some special germ is concerned in its production. To a certain extent the idea is supported by the occurrence of epidemics of the disease at particular seasons, but it is nevertheless questionable whether we have in this disease to deal with more than ordinary putrefactive organisms, the growth and spread of which are favoured by certain conditions of the atmosphere, of which no doubt heat and moisture form important factors. The almost invariable escape of infants who are properly suckled by their mothers shows, in my opinion, that

it is through food (usually milk), and through that alone, that the disease arises. The question as to whether the germs present in milk are "ordinary" or "specific" is after all, but of secondary importance. In either case, boiling milk immediately before it is administered will usually be sufficient to kill all specific organisms. In warm weather especially, it is the duty of all those in charge of infants artificially fed to be particular in this respect. Of the twelve deaths from diarrhoea mentioned in Table III., two occurred in July, two in August, seven in September, and one in October: all, it will be seen, in warm weather.

The number of deaths classified under the headings wasting and gastro-intestinal catarrh and convulsions, amounting collectively to 23, requires notice, inasmuch as it forms a serious item of evidence as regards the improper feeding of infants. Infants as a rule, do not waste and do not suffer either from gastro-intestinal catarrh or from convulsions unless they have been subjected to undue calls upon their digestive faculties. We may fairly conclude, as regards the total number of deaths from "diet diseases," that a large number need not have occurred had the laws of health been more strictly adhered to.

The deaths from pulmonary diseases are rather more in number than in 1894, but less than in either of the preceding three years. The figures for the years mentioned are as follows:—1894, 5; 1893, 13; 1892, 15; 1891, 14.

The deaths from infectious diseases hardly require minute examination, but it may be pointed out that the two deaths from measles constitute 40 per cent. of the total number of deaths from that disease.

When we consider the distribution of these deaths under one year throughout the four townships constituting the district, we find that Withington had 28 deaths, or 14 per cent. of the births in that township, nearly double what it was in 1894, Didsbury had 19 deaths, or 10 per cent. of the births (nine per cent in 1894), Chorlton-cum-Hardy 14 deaths, or nine per cent. of the births (seven per cent. in 1894), and Burnage 7 deaths, or 14 per cent. of the births (seven per cent. in 1894).

TABLE IV.

<i>Deaths throughout the district in children under five years of age, from 1888 to 1895.</i>									
CLASS OF DISEASE	NAME OF DISEASE	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
I.—Zymotic diseases ...	Measles .....	...	5	6	1	5	...	7	5
	Scarlet fever	2	1	1	2	...	2	...	...
	Diphtheria	2	5	2	1	...	1	...	...
	Croup .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Whooping cough	9	7	3	7	10	3	1	2
	Enteric fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Typhus fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other or doubtful fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhœa	4	12	11	2	4	17	...	14
	Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
II.—Lung diseases ...	Bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy	19	17	14	20	27	17	11	13
III.—Diseases not classified }	.....	43	62	56	67	54	63	51	50
Total		79	109	94	100	100	105	70	86

In Table IV., which classifies all the deaths which have occurred in the district in children under five years of age, and gives, for the sake of comparison, the corresponding figures of the preceding seven years, we find that the numbers, with the exception of those pertaining to measles and diarrhœa, have a decidedly favourable aspect. The total number of deaths under five years is small, and the fatality from zymotic diseases, with the above exceptions, compares well with any of the years given upon the table. As regards the deaths from measles, it will be found in the second part of the report that a very extensive epidemic of this disease has prevailed in the township of Withington during the latter part of the year. The deaths from diarrhœa form the most serious item of the table, constituting as they do, sixteen per cent. of the deaths under five years. We have already seen that of

these sixteen deaths no less than twelve occurred in infants under one year, and have commented upon the cause of this great mortality.

It remains to be seen where these 86 deaths under five years have occurred:—35 were in Withington (two of them in the Chorlton Union Workhouse in children whose mothers had been admitted from that township), 24 in Didsbury, 19 in Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and eight in Burnage.

Table V. shows the death-rates in children under five per thousand of the estimated populations of the four townships separately, giving at the same time a means of comparison with the corresponding figures of the two census years 1881 and 1891, which have the advantage of exact knowledge as to the population of each township in those years.

TABLE V.

<i>Death-rates per thousand of the population of the different townships in children under five years of age in 1895, compared with those of 1881 and 1891 (Census years).</i>			
TOWNSHIPS	1881	1891	1895
Withington.....	3·7	4·6	3·1
Didsbury	3·4	2·4	2·9
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	5·1	4·1	3·3
Burnage	1·1	8·6	4·2

These death-rates compare very favourably with the corresponding ones of 1891, and the fact must not be lost sight of that they are founded upon only an approximately correct set of populations, each one probably smaller than it is in reality.

In Table VI. are classified the causes of the deaths at all ages throughout the whole district, inclusive of the before-mentioned 25 which occurred in the Chorlton Union Workhouse among inmates belonging to the district.

TABLE VI.

*Deaths throughout the district in persons at all ages, from
1888 to 1895.*

DISEASES	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Smallpox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	5	6	1	5	...	9	5
Scarlet fever	3	2	2	3	...	3	...	2
{ Diphtheria	4	14	4	2	...	5	1	...
{ Croup .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Whooping cough	9	7	3	7	10	4	1	2
{ Typhus fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric fever	4	4	2	...	4	4	1	2
{ Other or doubtful fevers.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	4	12	13	3	4	18	1	14
Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	12
Rheumatic fever.....	5	...	2	2	2	...	1	2
Erysipelas	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	1
Pyæmia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Puerperal fever	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	...
Phthisis	22	28	28	34	23	24	25	27
Bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy	49	53	73	88	84	51	47	53
Heart disease	23	24	20	31	15	26	24	22
Injuries	7	13	10	6	16	12	13	9
Other diseases not classified	148	155	146	185	174	174	153	178
Total number of deaths	281	318	311	363	340	330	284	329

The most notable feature of this table, apart from the deaths from diarrhœa, which we have already considered in connection with Table IV., is the comparatively large number of deaths which have occurred from influenza. It will be observed that deaths from this disease have been registered in the district each year since 1893, but this year the number of fatal cases has greatly increased. These cases occurred, for the most part, in the earlier months of the year, eight of them in the month of March

There is reason to believe that we are again threatened with a visitation of the disease in the beginning of 1896. The other deaths from zymotic diseases do not call for special notice, as each of them will be further referred to in the next section.

The zymotic death-rate, based on the total number of deaths occurring from the seven principal zymotic diseases (bracketed together at the head of the table) amounts to 0·9. In the number we have placed “diarrhœa,” according to custom, and this disease alone more than doubles the rate, but, as previously observed, in my opinion it should not appear in this connection.

II.

A Summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the spread of disease.

Smallpox.—No cases of this disease were reported in 1895.

Measles.—The townships of Didsbury and Withington have been severely visited by this fever in the past year, the former in the earlier part, the latter in November and December. The

TABLE VII.
Cases of measles.

	Withington	Didsbury	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	Burnage	Totals
January .....	...	...	...	...	...
February	12	32	1	...	45
March	19	15	2	...	36
April	8	38	1	3	50
May	13	17	6	...	36
June	9	16	1	...	26
July	4	3	1	...	8
August	2	1	...	...	3
September	3	...	...	1	4
October	4	...	...	...	4
November	69	5	...	...	74
December	98	23	...	1	122
	241	150	12	5	408

total number of cases in these two townships has amounted to 391. The two remaining townships have only had a few cases—seventeen in all. The mortality has not been great, amounting to 1·2 per cent. of the cases, and all the fatal cases occurred in children under five years of age. Schools have as usual proved to be a potent means of spreading the disease, and one school during the year has had to be closed in consequence. It seems unfortunately, inevitable that this untoward result of the congregation of children should occur, for it appears, from our experience of past years, that it is practically beyond the power of the teachers of schools to determine in every case whether or not a child should be regarded as being in an infectious condition and sent home forthwith. When we remember that during the stage of measles immediately preceding the appearance of the rash, that is, the first three or four days, the symptoms of illness may be almost entirely absent in certain cases, while in others the patient may be obviously very poorly—heavy, with all the appearances of severe feverish cold—it seems hopeless to expect that unskilled observers can always succeed in picking out the children who are dangerous to others, and eliminating them, before they have time to do much harm; but much can be done in this way by the exercise of care, and it certainly becomes the duty of the teachers in schools of localities in which measles is reported to prevail to exercise the utmost vigilance over their scholars, instituting a daily inspection, and sending home any child who shows suspicious symptoms, however slight they may be. By this means we may hope to mitigate to some extent the disastrous part so frequently played by schools in the dissemination of the disease. During the year the authorities of schools have been invariably warned on the occurrence of any case of measles in a family connected with their scholars, and printed precautions have at once been left at the houses where the cases existed, forbidding the parents to allow any members of the family to attend at school.

Scarlet Fever.—With the exception of April, no month during the year has been without one or more cases of this fever, and the

aggregate number is rather larger than in 1894. Table VIII. shows the distribution of the disease as regards locality and period, and the number of cases removed to Monsall Hospital : of these cases, five proved fatal while under treatment there.

During the month of September alarm was created in Withington and Didsbury by the almost simultaneous onset of the fever in eleven families inhabiting different parts of these townships and not

TABLE VIII.
Cases of scarlet fever.

	Withington	Didsbury	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	Burnage	Totals	Number removed to Hospital
January.....	8	1	2	...	11	6
February	4	5	19	...	28	13
March .....	...	2	3	...	5	2
April .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	1	...	...	...	1	...
June	1	...	1	...	2	...
July .....	...	2	2	...	4	2
August .....	...	1	3	...	4	1
September	6	15	...	...	21	7
October	4	3	...	...	7	2
November.....	1	8	4	...	13	1
December	3	1	2	...	6	4
	28	38	36	...	102	38

connected in any way except by the fact that the milk supply came directly, or indirectly through three retailers, from one particular farm in Cheshire. In these eleven households there were fifteen cases: four beginning on September 8th, nine on September 9th, and two on September 10th. The strictest investigation was instituted at the farm, but without discovering any source of infection. There had been no visitors and no communication with any infected house. The household and the farm servants were all examined and found healthy; the cows, of which there was a large number, were submitted to the inspection of a veterinary surgeon by the farmer himself, but nothing was found to account for the infectious properties of their milk. The matter ended there, without the mystery having been solved. No further cases occurred in the district which had any connection with this particular milk supply. One is driven to the conclusion that on a certain day the milk which was delivered to between five and six hundred families, as I was informed by the farmer, was contaminated with scarlatinal poison to an extent which only affected fifteen individuals in our district. Either these fifteen persons, whose ages varied from three to twenty-eight years, must have been susceptible to very small doses of the poison, or by some special misfortune they were served with infected milk, all the rest delivered that day being uncontaminated. The latter alternative is untenable, seeing that seven out of the eleven families obtained their milk through the agency of three other milk retailers, the remaining four obtaining it directly from the farmer. This proves that the milk of the four cans which left the farm for that particular delivery—one for each retailer and one for the farmer's own round—must have been equally infected with the poison. If we accept the conclusion that the whole of the milk was contaminated, although very slightly (the poison perhaps being more developed by standing under favourable conditions in these particular cases), we may go a step further and endeavour to explain in what manner the milk of one single round might thus become contaminated. We have seen that the cows, the farm and everyone connected with it, were beyond suspicion. A family

obtaining this milk supply directly from the farmer had a case of scarlet fever, which commenced on September 2nd. The boy delivering milk had been in the habit of occasionally leaving his milk-cans on the doorsteps of customers in the morning round, taking them away at night. It seems possible that he may have done this at the particular house in question, and that the germs of the disease may have in some manner reached the milk-can while it was in the house, and in this way have been conveyed to the farm, to subsequently come in contact with and contaminate the next delivery of milk. This is of course only a theory, but as at the time it seemed to be the only mode of explanation, a practical step was taken by the Council to prevent the occurrence of any such disaster in the future. Handbills were issued to all milk sellers in the district recommending them not to leave their delivery cans at any houses, but to require bowls to be brought to the doors to receive the milk.

The schools of the district do not appear to have acted as centres for the dissemination of the disease during the year. The usual precautions were taken upon the notification of each case, the authorities of the schools and the laundries concerned were warned, and printed rules for preventing the spread of the fever were sent to each house. The houses were subsequently disinfected by fumigation with euchlorine, stripping the paper, limewashing the walls, scrubbing the woodwork, and stoving the bedding, free of charge.

Diphtheria and membranous croup.—The same number of cases of diphtheria occurred in the district last year as in 1894, viz., 22, and, as will be seen on reference to Table IX., Withington and Chorlton-cum-Hardy were the chief sufferers. The aggregate number compares favourably with those of 1891, 1892, and 1893, when there were 32, 27, and 31 cases respectively.

TABLE IX.
Cases of diphtheria.

	Withington	Didsbury	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	Burnage	Totals	Number removed to Hospital
January.....	1	...	1	...	2	...
February .....	...	...	1	...	1	1
March .....	...	1	...	...	1	...
April	2	...	2	...	4	2
May	1	...	1	...	2	1
June .....	...	...	1	...	1	...
July .....	...	...	1	...	1	...
August	1	...	...	...	1	...
September.....	1	...	1	...	2	...
October.....	1	...	...	...	1	...
November.....	3	...	3	...	6	2
December.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	1	11	...	22	6

No case proved fatal in the district, but one which was removed to Monsall Fever Hospital died there from subsequent kidney disease. Neither schools nor milk supply appeared to be responsible for any of the cases. The same thorough disinfection of the premises and bedding was carried out at the termination of each case as mentioned in connection with scarlet fever.

No cases of membranous croup were notified during the year.

Whooping cough.—Two fatal cases of whooping cough have already been mentioned in the first section of this report. No other cases were reported, as it is not one of the infectious diseases notifiable in this district.

Typhus fever.—No cases were reported.

Enteric fever.—Twenty cases of this fever were notified during the year, showing an increase over the corresponding figures of 1893 and 1894, when they were respectively 16 and 13. In no

TABLE X.
Cases of enteric fever.

	Withington	Didsbury	Chorlton-cum-Hardy	Burnage	Totals	Number removed to Hospital
January .....	...	1	1	...	2	...
February .....	...	...	...	...	..	...
March .....	...	...	...	...	.	...
April .....	...	1	1	...	2	1
May .....	...	2	...	...	2	...
June .....	...	...	1	...	1	...
July .....	...	1	...	...	1	...
August .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
September.....	1	...	5	...	6	1
October.....	...	2	...	...	2	1
November.....	1	...	1	...	2	2
December	1	1	...	...	2	...
	3	8	9	...	20	5

less than ten out of the twenty cases there was good evidence to prove that the disease was contracted in various places outside the district. During the year, pails have been supplied to the houses where cases of enteric fever have occurred, for the reception of the infectious evacuations and have been changed every week. The contents are destroyed at the new destructor of the Council. By this means it is hoped that the germs of the disease may not find their way into the soil about the dwellings or into the sewers.

At the termination of the cases the same precaution as regards the disinfection of the water-closets and ashpits has been taken as heretofore.

Diarrhœa.—We have already seen that fourteen deaths from this disease have occurred during the year. This is not one of the diseases notifiable in our district, and I have no information respecting the number of cases occurring which have not proved fatal.

Erysipelas.—One death from erysipelas took place in the Chorlton Union Workhouse among the persons admitted from within the district and one other case, which terminated favourably, was reported as occurring in the township of Didsbury in September. No other cases were notified.

Puerperal fever.—One case of this disease was reported from Withington in September. No midwife was connected with it.

Inspection of houses after cases of fever.—As usual the sanitary condition of the house has been investigated on the occurrence of any case of fever, inclusive of measles, and the defects have been reported to the Council. Printed precautions have always been supplied to each house as early as possible after the notification of the fever.

Disinfection.—The number of houses disinfected after the fever has amounted to 100. The total number of articles stoved by the Manchester Corporation on behalf of the Council was 3,360, and consisted of the following:—Beds, 175; mattresses, 262; pillows, 471; blankets, 445; counterpanes, 132; carpets, 302; various articles of clothing, 1,171; and sundries, 402.

Patients Removed to Monsall Hospital.

Scarlet fever.....	38
Diphtheria	6
Enteric fever	5

III.

An account of the Sanitary state of the district generally at the end of the year.

Zymotic disease.—At the time of completing this report, there is no epidemic of any infectious disease going on. Since the close of the past year there have been but one or two cases of scarlet fever notified, and the epidemic of measles which prevailed recently, has now practically passed away. The houses which were infected in 1895 by scarlet fever, diphtheria or enteric fever, have all been carefully disinfected, with the exception of two, the cases in these not having yet terminated.

Drainage of the district.—There still remain certain portions of the district which are not provided with sewers. These portions are, for the most part, beyond the township centres, and as the houses are very sparsely scattered, it has been found impossible, on the ground of expense, to carry to them the sewers which they require. These houses, which number about 190 in the whole of the district, continue therefore to drain into cesspools or into the streams. It should be added that as a rule, they are without water-closets.

IV.

An account of the enquiries made by the Officer of Health as to conditions injurious to health existing in the district, and of the proceedings relating to such conditions, in which he has taken part or advised under the Public Health Act 1875.

The inspection of property in the district has been actively carried on during the year, and a steady improvement in the sanitary condition of the houses is to be observed. The application of the smoke test to drains is frequently asked for by persons desirous of ascertaining beyond any doubt the sanitary state of their houses. Attention may be called once more to the fact that the test as applied by the Council is a most excellent one, being as thorough as it is possible to make it. No pains are spared in carrying it out, every suspicious drain being exposed for examination, and all joints and fittings of pipes and water-closets being tested by the full pressure of the smoke. It is a matter for congratulation that the demand for the test has been as great during the last year as it has been previously.

It will be seen, on reference to the accompanying summary of action of the Health Committee, to what extent its operations have gone. The number of notices served for the abatement of nuisances of various kinds is larger than in any preceding year, and the amount of work in the way of sanitary alterations carried out in the district during the year has been very considerable. The properties which have hitherto been a perpetual source of danger to health on account of the close proximity to the houses of their foul privies and ashpits, and of the aggregation of these on either side of narrow and confined passages, are many of them, in process of change; water-closets being substituted for the privies, and the floors of the ashpits being raised to the level of the ground and flagged, for the reception of dry refuse. Ninety-five water-closets have in this way been substituted for privies during the past year. The advantage to the tenants of such a change is incalculable, for apart from the removal of the constant offence to the senses, inseparable from a collection of privies and ashpits, the prevention

of the gradual saturation of the ground with filth perpetually taking place from the deep ashpits must render the houses much healthier as dwellings.

In carrying out sanitary alterations, owners are being constantly advised whenever practicable to remove all drains from within their houses, draining the washing cellars by means of gully traps placed in areas outside.

The work of alteration of sanitary arrangements has been carried out for owners by the Council as hitherto whenever it has been desired.

Summary of action of the Health Committee during the year.

Notices served for the abatement of nuisances, such as foul and ill-constructed drains, closets, cesspools, waste pipes connected with the drains, etc.	227
Notices, letters, or verbal instructions on account of animals kept so as to be a nuisance	10
Notices on account of filthy premises	5
Notices, letters, or verbal instructions on account of injurious and foul accumulations :	
Nightsoil tips	0
Manure heaps	6
Other injurious accumulations... ..	3
Notices under Dairies and Cowsheds Act	2
Houses condemned as unfit for human habitation	0
Reported overcrowding	3
Reported nuisances in connection with slaughter-houses	0
Reported nuisances in connection with the sewers	0
Reported nuisances in connection with stables... ..	0
Properties reported, but no action taken	9
Back passages reported and referred to the Highways Committee	7
Filthy streams reported	7
Nuisances abated without notices	36
Premises inspected as to sanitary arrangements and found satisfactory	8
Houses inspected as to their sanitary arrangements after cases of infectious fevers	364
Recommendations to owners for sanitary alterations	29
Verbal instructions to alter sanitary arrangements of houses or premises	2
Inspections of graves at Chorlton-cum-Hardy Parish Church	6

Animals passed as being fit for human food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Water analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Milk analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Food analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Prosecution on account of impure milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ „ water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ „ pig keeping (Fine 5/- and costs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ fine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Chimney firing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ „ fines for (amounting to £1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Smoke-testing of drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 houses	
Properties reported as being without proper water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Notice to enter premises under section 41 of the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Notices to provide water supply to houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

The 227 notices for the abatement of nuisances, placed at the head of the above list, referred to 552 premises or houses.

Of the six inspections of graves at the Chorlton-cum-Hardy Parish Church mentioned in the summary, five resulted in permission being given for interment and one in a refusal to sanction it, as the depth of the grave required by the order of Privy Council was not attainable.

Particulars as regards milk sellers, &c.

Registered milk sellers in the district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Registered cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Number of bakehouses (W7, D6, C9)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Number of slaughter-houses (W3, D2, C1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

The dairies and cowsheds have been regularly inspected during the year. In some of the former the milk has been observed to be exposed to risk of contamination from other articles kept above and the dairy keepers concerned have been warned of the danger. In a few of the cowsheds, the space allotted to the cows is far from complying with that required by the bye-laws. I propose to deal with these cases in a report to be presented to the Health Committee very shortly.

The bakehouses have been inspected at frequent intervals, and when it has been required the tenants have been called upon to have the walls limewashed. Twelve of the bakehouses are situated below the ground level, and are on that account unsatisfactory.

The slaughter-houses have been inspected almost weekly, and found to be in a proper condition of cleanliness, so that no occasion has arisen for legal notices to be issued with regard to them during the year.

Ashpits.—The number of ashpits emptied during the year amounts to 14,172, viz., 5,687 with privies, 8,485 without privies.

(A) Table of DEATHS during the year 1895 in the Urban Sanitary District of Withington, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES								MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE																						
	At all Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards		Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	FEVERS					Cholera	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Rheumatic Fever	Phthisis	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy	Heart Disease	Influenza	Injuries	All other Diseases	TOTAL	
													Typhus	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal														
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Withington.....	120	28	5	2	4	43	38	Under 5. 5 upwds.	4	...	4	5	4	...	1	...	20	33
									...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	5	2	46	87	
Didsbury.....	86	19	5	3	3	31	25	Under 5. 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	16	24
									...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	3	6	3	2	30	62	
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	71	14	5	...	5	29	18	Under 5. 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	10	19
									...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	3	3	2	32	52	
Burnage	27	7	1	...	1	8	10	Under 5. 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	8
									...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	2	...	7	19
Among persons admitted } from the district into the Chorlton Union Workhouse.....	25	1	1	1	2	9	11	Under 5. 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
									...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	14	23
TOTALS	329	69	17	6	15	120	102	Under 5. 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	14	...	...	13	...	1	1	49	86
									...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	27	40	22	11	8	129	243
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto (at Monsall Fever Hospital)	6	1	3	1	...	1	...	Under 5. 5 upwds.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
									...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto : Chorlton Union Workhouse	566	25	28	5	25	329	154	Under 5. 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	33	53
									...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	130	111	43	15	5	204	513	

(B) Table of POPULATION, BIRTHS, and of NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1895 in the Urban Sanitary District of Withington, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	POPULATION AT ALL AGES		Registered Births	Aged under 5 or over 5	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH												NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL										
	Census, 1891	Estimated to middle of 1895			Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	FEVERS					Cholera	Erysipelas	Measles	Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Membranous Croup	FEVERS					Cholera	Erysipelas
									Typhus	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal								Typhus	Enteric or Typhoid	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Withington.....	10318	11254	199	Under 5. 5 upwds.	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					...	21	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	10	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Didsbury.....	7176	8061	176	Under 5. 5 upwds.	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
					...	33	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	119	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	4741	5612	152	Under 5. 5 upwds.	...	16	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					...	20	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burnage	1603	1873	50	Under 5. 5 upwds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	23838	26800	577	Under 5. 5 upwds.	...	28	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
					...	74	20	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	1	275	...	26	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...

